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SUPPLEMENT TO
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COUNTRY South Korea

SUBJECT Taegu Medical College and Hospital

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1. History of Modern Medical Education in Korea

Modern medicine was introduced into South Korea by a Presbyterian medical missionary, Dr H H Allen of the US, in 1885. Dr Allen was not permitted to practice until he demonstrated the soundness of modern medicine on the seriously infected wound of a prominent minister. Out of gratitude for successful treatment, Dr Allen was permitted to establish a clinic at Seoul. His clinic was named the Royal Hospital. He founded the first modern medical school there in 1893. Following the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars, no other medical school was established until March 1923 when Taegu Medical College was founded with a modern general hospital and seven out-patient departments. The college and hospital were located in mid-town Taegu about 80 miles from Pusan. Taegu has been the capital of Kyungsang Puk-Do Province since 1910, and the civic center of a population of 400 thousand. The school was established primarily for Japanese residents in Korea but very limited numbers of Koreans were permitted to attend. From 1923 to 1952, 571 Koreans out of a total of 1068 graduates received their medical education there. At the present time there are in South Korea 3,600 physicians and surgeons graduated from the six principal medical schools. They are required to serve a population of 20 million. As this data demonstrates, more well-trained physicians and surgeons are urgently needed in South Korea.

2. Taegu Medical College

Since the liberation of Korea from Japanese occupation in 1945, Taegu Medical College has been operated by the 11 Korean faculties under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, Central Government. It has maintained a high academic standard. In 1945 there were 85 well-trained staff members including a few members of visiting staffs. Unfortunately, the school and hospital were completely destroyed during the Battle of Taegu in 1951. In addition 85% of the well-trained faculty members were drafted into the Army Medical Corps. Fortunately UN forces kindly offered teaching assistance with 11 US Army medical officers and an Indian surgeon. This new method of teaching produced remarkable results. The school now has 28 US Army medical officers teaching on a part time basis in cooperation with the Korean staff. The school and hospital are undergoing

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complete repair and remodeling with the intention of creating the medical center for South Korea. The future of the school is the greatest hope of Korean physicians.

3. Medical School

As mentioned above, the school was founded in 1923 and 1068 medical doctors have graduated. Due to the outbreak of the present war those school buildings were used by the KMAG, USA for six months. During that time the school was suspended temporarily.

a. Number of faculty and students

	Present	Before		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Staff	48	58	72	78	75	86	17	17	19
Intern	2	0	25	25	26	25	0	0	3
Visiting Instructor:									
USA	7								3
Korean	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	2
No. of Students	206	177	191	161	144	104	113	127	113

b. Number of Graduates

	Japanese	Korean	Total
1932-1944	512	255	767
1945	-	20	20
1946	-	21	21
1947	-	33	33
1948	-	53	53
1949	-	72	72
1950	-	19	19
1951	-	17	17
1952	-	36	36
1953	-	30	30
Total	512	556	1068

The school is operated with the most valuable assistance of the Surgeon General's Office, Far East US Army, and Surgeon's Office, KCOMZ especially since the outbreak of the present war.

Due to the war the majority of those medical books furnished in the main library were almost completely lost. Fortunately the medical library was opened in 1952. Major source of the books were US civilians and Medical Corps in Korea. Also 119 books were donated by the Danish Red Cross. Weekly medical movies have been shown by the medical staff of KCOMZ since 1952.

c. Pre-medical course

The pre-medical course was set up under the Kyungpuk university in 1947.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Number of faculty	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of students	80	90	105	150	80	130	220

4. Hospital

The main buildings and charity wards were occupied by the Army Medical Corps of ROK during the period from July 1950 till March 1952. During that time the X-ray departments, clinical laboratory and in-patient wards were moved over to the isolation wards. At present there are 50 beds and six out-patient departments. The main building is now under repair. The hospital was opened with the generous donation of 40 bed hospital unit given by the KCAC. Monthly medical supply is also continually supplied by them to date.

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At present, there are about 150-200 out-patients and average 57 in-patients a day. However, 60% of them are charity patients.

	<u>Bed Capacity</u>	<u>C P D Cases</u>	<u>In Patients</u>	<u>No of MD</u>	<u>No of RN</u>
Before 1945 per year	250	136,000	5,500	35	3
1952 May/Dec	60	9,642	3,699	18	2
1953 up to date	60	21,128	11,247	25	2

As the above table shows, in-patients and out-patients have been increasing day by day, especially since January 1953. It is our future plan that two hundred out of three hundred beds will be used for charity cases as soon as building repair is completed.

5. Nursing School

For the purpose of education and training of mid wives and nurses, the school was founded in 1920. Since then 212 Koreans have graduated. The school gives a three-year course along with basic science, clinical medicine and nursing practice.

6. College of Art and Science

This school was established for post graduate training in September 1952. There are 14 students in this school at present.

7. Conclusion

For the rehabilitation of Taegu Medical College and Hospital, \$825 thousand was granted by the UNKRA in the early part of 1953. The rehabilitation of the school and hospital is under way now. With its long history and firm evidence of greater contribution to Korean society, trained personnel are urgently needed to maintain it at a high standard.

In the near future, Taegu Medical College and Hospital will become the medical center of modern education, research, hospital care and other medical activities. Furthermore, we are planning to establish a Central Institute of Leprosy and the first tuberculosis pilot center in Korea. The development of the school and the hospital will be a great contribution to Korean society and the free world.

8. Faculty Members - Hospital

- a. Internal Medicine
 - Asst Prof Dr Pak, Hi Myung
 - Asst Prof Dr Han, Eung Soo
 - Resident Dr Park, Yung Chin
 - Resident Dr Kim, Ok Chin
 - Resident Dr Choi, Kyung Ae
- b. Surgery
 - Prof Dr Koh, Pyung Kan
 - Asst Prof Dr Lee, Sung Heng
 - Resident Dr Pak, Vi Tae
 - Resident Dr Chung, Soon Tak
 - Resident Dr Kang, Sin Wan
- c. Obstetrics and Gynecology
 - Prof Dr Lee, Chill Hi
 - Asst. Prof Dr Kim, Young Zin
 - Resident Dr Nam, Tas Hyun
 - Resident Dr Hong, Suk Young

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d. Pediatrics Assoc Prof Dr Han, Tong Sup
 Resident Dr Suh, Chung Sik
 Resident Dr Her, Kyu Suk
 Resident Dr Kim, Yun Za
 Resident Dr Lee, Yu Yung

e. Dermatology Asst Prof Dr Suh, Soon Bong
 Resident Dr Yun, Dal Sang

f. E N T Assoc Prof Dr Lee, Yang Sun
 Resident Dr Zi, Tae Bok
 Resident Dr Chang, Yen Ok

g. Ophthalmology Instructor Dr Song, Jo Young
 Resident Dr Yun, Young Jo

h. Interns Dr Lee, Kyung Ho
 Dr Kim, Gil Tae

i. Clinical Laboratory Dr Kill, Chong Moo

j. X-ray Dept Mr Kim, Kyung Ho

l. Nursing Section Asst Director Miss Kim, Kun Kang
 and 23 RNs.

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